### TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

# Before the FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20554

IN THE MATTER OF:

EB DOCKET NO. 04-381

FLORIDA CABLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION, INC., ET AL.

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Opening Statements <u>Paqe</u> . 15 By Mr. Siever Exhibits None.

Start Time: 9:34 a.m. End Time: 11:19 a.m.

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## 1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 9:34 a.m. 2 CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: 3 We're on the record. This is our first pre-hearing 4 conference in Florida Cable Telecommunications versus 5 Gulf Power Company, EB Docket 04-381. I'm going to, б if you bear with me, I'm going to go through the 7 formality of asking counsel first to introduce 8 themselves. I should say good morning first because 9 obviously, I'm trying to do the best I can to place 10 names and faces, but just bear with me. 11 On behalf of -- let me start with the 12 bureau. On behalf of the bureau? 13 MR. JAMES SHOOK: James Shook. 14 MS. LISA GRIFFIN: Lisa Griffin. 15 MS. RHONDA LIEN: Rhonda Lien. 16 MR. SHOOK: Your Honor, we have a fourth 17 person there. 18 MR. JOHN W. BERRESFORD: Your Honor, I am 19 John W. Berresford and I would like to enter an 20 appearance herein on behalf of the bureau. 21

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL:

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Are

1	you a bureau are you a Commission employee?
2	MR. BERRESFORD: Yes, I am.
3	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay.
4	Let me have your name again, please?
5	MR. BERRESFORD: John W. Berresford, B-E-
6	R-R-E-S-F-O-R-D.
7	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay.
8	Okay, Mr. Berresford. You're welcome to be here.
9	MR. BERRESFORD: Thank you.
LO	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: I'm
L1	going with the case caption now on behalf of the I
L2	don't know. I'm going to refer to these sometimes as
L3	the cable companies or the complainants.
L4	MR. JOHN SEIVER: Yes, John Seiver, Your
L5	Honor.
L6	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Mr.
L7	Seiver, good morning.
18	MR. BRIAN JOSEPH: Brian Joseph.
19	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Mr.
20	Joseph, good morning.
21	MRof <b>freyfrew</b> kÇO <b>9Ko</b> d morning.
22	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Good

morning, Mr. Cook. On behalf of Gulf Power? 1 MR. ERIC LANGLEY: Eric Langley, Your 2 3 Honor. MR. RALPH PETERSON: Ralph Peterson. 4 5 CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Good morning. 6 MR. PETERSON: Good morning. 7 CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay. 8 Let me just start just very briefly, I think this is 9 unnecessary, but I'm going to say it. There is a 10 little bit of courtroom deportment and that would be -11 I'm adverse to coffee drinking or food 12 - excuse me. in the courtroom but certainly, you can bring bottled 13 water in, because I can't vouch for the quality of the 14 water otherwise, but feel free. Now, I received from 15 each party - each of the private parties, not the 16 bureau, I didn't ask it and I didn't get it from the 17 bureau, and that is the preliminary statements on the 18 alternative costs methodology. They're helpful to me 19 but the purpose of those submissions were to try and 20 get myself focused on where your thinking is. 21

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These are not dispositive documents.

know they weren't intended to be and that's why I made the point that they'd be preliminary. These issues that are being discussed in these papers are not going to be resolved at least, certainly at this stage, by summary decision or anything. So no matter how persuasive you may try to couch your arguments in terms of the validity, the value, the relevance of your opposition's points, I'm not focused, I'm not going in that direction.

I'm simply trying to understand, at this point, where you are coming from in the context of evidence because what I want to do here today is set as tight a schedule as I can in terms of how we're going to handle this evidence, how we're going to get it in and how long is it going to take to be developed. I have one footnote that I want to add to that and then I'm recognizing that this case has been in a different form of adjudication before the enforcement bureau, I guess since, correct me if I'm wrong, but at least for the last two years. There has been a considerable exchange of information.

So, what does that tell me? That gives me

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a little bit of an opening, I think, to assume that you have a pretty good idea with respect to what the evidency of the other parties are, particularly with respect to Gulf Power. Now, you may disabuse me of any presumptions that I'm making in that regard before we leave this morning. I am trying as best I can to refine the evidence, to limit the evidence, and to keep everybody's eye on the ball and not be getting into a lot of motions with respect to you're not getting information you need or you're asking for information.

Relevance, relevance, relevance -- I have a very broad philosophy with respect to discovery relevance. So if you have a motion on a point of discovery, documentary discovery, outside the area of privilege, I'm not going to be particularly happy when I receive them because you should be able to, at this stage of the game, it seems to me, you should be able to work that out. Now, you all know better than I do, but I'm looking at this from the standpoint of Gulf Power has been assigned the burden of proof, the burden of proceeding. I acknowledge from the

preliminary statement that that's not how this case started out. I have no comment with respect to how the hearing designation order framed that issue, but it's there. It's a plain clear issue and it gives me the guidance that I need to give you the guidance that I think you need. That is where my focus is this morning, that is, on the party that's got the burden of proof.

The cable companies are going to have the opportunity to get that proof or see that proof, to depose on that proof within -- that's not an open invitation, but within where needed to certainly fully depose and to fully get all that information. So with respect to what Gulf Power will be seeking discovery of the cable companies is concerned, I'd like to hear an explanation of that, because I don't know what you need at this stage of the game. Now, if we get into rebuttal testimony, there are experts who are going to come in to rebut yours; of course you're going to get the discovery that you need. They're not in the posture of claiming anything at this point in terms of Although there was a how this case is structured.

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point in time when they were claiming. They were the 1 proponent, if you will, of the issue. 2 Now, I'm moving around on a lot of things. 3 We're going to get back to very specifics but I'm 4 trying to cover things that are in the front of my 5 mind as far as gathering an understanding of where 6 That is there is a pending motion for 7 were are. reconsideration, am I correct on that? I think it's 8 a Gulf Power Motion. 9 Your Honor, there is a MR. PETERSON: 10 reconsideration of a Commission's for 11 petition requested 12 decision but at the same time evidentiary hearing. It was a two-part motion and the 13 Commission resolved it by essentially granting the 14 request for an evidentiary hearing. So I think, my 15 understanding is, that the Commission was intending to 16 defer ruling on the petition for reconsideration until 17 after the resolution of this hearing proceeding. 18 CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay. 19 Your Honor, I was going to MR. SEIVER: 20 suggest that I think it would be up to the bureau, 21

I do believe that the rehearing is -- or

Your Honor.

the reconsideration is still pending, but we had a question about how that was going to be resolved, whether that was for Your Honor to resolve or if there's a recommendation and then the bureau resolves it. I didn't know how that process was going to work.

maybe we can get an explanation. My concern is not so much that I would be -- you'd have to get me kicking and dragging into participating in that particular procedure, but however, if a ruling is going to come down in the middle of this case that's going to impact particularly on anything in evidentiary that I'm wrestling with, I'd like to know about that. That is my major concern.

MS. GRIFFIN: Your Honor, there is nothing that the Enforcement Bureau has closed out this matter from its books. We've ruled on a petition for reconsideration pursuant to the Commission rule that says that the agency may grant or deny the motion or order such further proceedings, as it deems necessary. In light of Gulf Power's motion for an evidentiary hearing, we deemed it necessary - the bureau deemed it

1	necessary to have this proceeding before the ALJ. So
2	there's nothing pending presently before us. The
3	Bureau rejected the other - certain other grounds that
4	were contained in the motion for the consideration and
5	a couple of footnotes in the hearing designation
6	order. As far as we're concerned there is nothing
7	further open before us. The issue that is presented
8	here to determine whether Gulf Power is entitled to
9	receive compensation and excessive marginal cost and
10	the amount of that compensation are issues to be
11	decided here at the hearing stage.
12	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: All
13	right. I hear that pretty loudly. That's loud and
14	clear. I guess you are speaking on behalf of the
15	Commission too; I mean this thing isn't pending
16	someplace else?
17	MS. GRIFFIN: No, it's here. Nothing else
18	will be coming down from us.
19	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Thank
20	you. Thank you. That should make all of us sleep
21	better.
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MR. SEIVER: Your Honor, I'd just hate to

interrupt. If I could just get for clarification from Ms. Griffin, I understand that in the ordering clauses, footnote 21 says, we express no opinion about the ultimate merits of the petition whether Gulf Power is entitled to receive compensation leaving that to the ALJ. So I was just trying to understand, as a procedural matter, that the petition is not fully resolved until after this court makes a - this is from the HDO, paragraph 21 on page four.

MS. GRIFFIN: Right, that is correct. I mean this - the remaining issues that will fully resolve the issue are pending here but there's nothing further that the Bureau is going to do or the Commission is going to do. We're going to await decision by Judge Sippel on the issue that we're designating.

think that's clear enough. Whatever - I'm not going to even try and paraphrase any of that. The record is perfectly clear. Okay. Now, having said my piece, I'd invite counsel, and I'm going to start with Gulf Power, in terms of how - do you want to make any kind

1	of an opening, a preliminary statement. Did you come
2	into court with that in mind?
3	MR. LANGLEY: Your Honor, I did not. If
4	you would like us to.
5	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: No,
6	that's okay.
7	MR. SEIVER: I did, Your Honor.
8	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: I just
9	want to get things clear as best I can in my mind
10	before I start in. We're here to work this morning.
11	Go ahead, sir.
12	MR. SEIVER: Thank you, Your Honor. As
13	Your Honor observed the proceedings have been going on
14	for some time and it began with the Cable Associations
15	complaint that the rates that were being charged by
16	Gulf Power for the pole attachments were unjust and
17	unreasonable.
18	After those were resolved, or during the
19	course of them being resolved, there was an
20	intermediate set of appeals in the Alabama Power case,
21	which is a - Alabama Power is a sister company to Gulf
22	Power and I believe represented by the same counsel,

where the constitutional just compensation argument was made. There was a different one that had been made some 20 years ago.

Originally, the formula was challenged as being an unconstitutional taking because when cable operators were on the poles and occupied space, it was a cost based formula, even though there was make-ready and there was some profit built in.

Florida Power said, no, this is a taking and the formula is not just compensation. The Supreme Court rejected it and then a footnote said, well, it's a little bit different because here you have a voluntary contractual relationship with the cable operators whereas if it were a forced contractual relationship, we might look at it differently.

In the '96 act, that changed where even though we've been on the pole for all these 20 some years, there was a new provision put in that said that the utilities, investor owned utilities, would have to grant access to cable operators or to telecommunications carriers. Alabama Power said, well, all right, that's the other shoe now has

dropped. Ву the way, we're terminating your attachments and if you want to stay on the poles, you have to exercise your mandatory access rights. The reason that was done is so that they could have a constitutional challenge to the rate. Now they were saying, well, we were forced to let them stay on the entitled pole that we're to just means The FCC formula compensation. is not just compensation. They sued in district court, and I was remembering that with Mr. Peterson, back in early '96.

It was determined that it was a taking. That actually mandatory access under 224 was a taking of the one-foot of space that's on the pole where the cable operator's attachments are attached, the wires are attached. However, it was determined that the FCC's formula provided just compensation. The issue of the FCC's formula which bleeds over into this proceeding was a critical one because it was based on cost recovery and a level of profit.

Under the FCC's formula, which has been implemented in a number of states that have also certified to regulate pole attachments instead of the

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FCC and the FCC's formula, which has been upheld and opined on, allows utilities to recover the entire set of incremental or marginal costs of allowing an attachment. When there's a pole and a cable operator is not on that pole and says, I want to go onto a pole, there is a process where there's a permit done and an estimate of make-ready so that if the pole needs to be - if there has to be a hole drilled and a bolt put through and a clamp so that the strand can go on and then the wire, that that is paid for by the cable operator even though it would be the utility performing that work.

There's also a pole change out if in fact you want to go onto a pole and its insufficient clearance because the lowest wire is at, let's say, 15 feet or 19 feet, whatever it happens to be for the area where it is, and the utility says, well, we're happy to let you go on but like our pole attachment agreement says, we've got to put in a taller pole.

So we write a check for, maybe it's \$5,000, \$7,000. A whole new pole is put in, all the wires are switched from the shorter pole to the taller

	pole and on we go. Then we can build down whatever
	the street or the area is that we need to put our
	wiring up to service our customers. These change outs
	are part of the make-ready. The costs of having that
	all performed are part of the make-ready. After make-
	ready is done and the cable operators attach, there's
į	another payment that the cable operators and also
	telecommunication carriers make to the utility, which
į	is rent. The rent is performed under a formula that
1	was guided by 224(d) that allows for all of the
	existing costs of the pole plant. You get to the net
	bare cost of the pole, what that pole costs, and you
	allocate maintenance expenses, carrying charges, even
	a level of profit and you go through the formula and
	you use specific accounts that the utilities maintain.
	I believe they are in the FERC statement of accounts.
	Numbers are crunched and you come up with an annual
	pole rental.

Now, sometimes we can look at this as paying twice. If we had to pay for a change out of a pole, we also end up paying that part of the new pole investment account and we actually pay rent. So, we

1	buy the pole and then we pay rent to be on that pole
2	that we bought for them. It's upgraded their service
3	and if we put in a two and half foot taller pole, for
4	example, that goes from 37 ½ feet to 40 feet, there
5	generally will be another foot and a half of space
6	that then utility can rent out, which we don't get any
7	part of, to other people that might come along.
8	Now if we're on the pole and we're happy
9	and a new carrier, a new cable operator, a new
10	telecommunications
11	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: I'm
12	sorry to interrupt. You said if you're happy. I'm
13	understanding from what you're telling me thus far
14	that all this is being done in conjunction with the
15	Commission rule on
16	MR. SEIVER: Correct, Your Honor.
17	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: So, I
18	mean, there is really not something that you would
19	negotiate it to get to where you are. You've gotten
20	there because the rules so provide for all of that.
21	MR. SEIVER: You are right, Your Honor.
22	The pole agreements - we have a very extensive pole

agreement, but it is informed by the Commission's rules because if they put in a provision that we did not like, that did not provide consistent with the Commission rules, then we would file a complaint and the Commission would reform it. So we have the regulatory position of the Commission its interpretation over these 26 years since the '78 pole act to help inform our negotiations when we do a pole That's how we've gotten to this point. agreement.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay. Please proceed.

MR. SEIVER: Thank you. We were already on a pole and a third party, whoever it might be, a telecom carrier or a cable operator, comes along and says, well, we want to get on that same pole, and Gulf Power says, well, you know what, there's no space. We're already at the - the telephone company is on the bottom and with the traffic that we have there we have to be on at a certain clearance and we've got a transformer. Maybe these 18 poles over here are fine but this one right here we've got a transformer and a street light, we've got to put in a taller pole.

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So out goes the make-ready for the new carrier. Under the Commission's rule, under the statute as well, it says, if you're an existing attacher, you get the chance to modify your attachment when they put in a new pole, but they can't charge us, the existing attachers, for the replacement of a new pole and the cost of getting that new pole ready for this additional attacher. So, what would happen, we'd get notice and, sure enough, the new pole goes in that the new carrier pays for and everybody comes out and does their rearrangement and we'll go on about our We've had not interruption in We're happy. way. Our attachment is still there and now there's a bigger pole that somebody else has to pay for.

We've had this relationship and it's been guarded by Commission precedent for years. It's been - we don't always get along. Power companies would obviously like more money. We sometimes get upset when we get penalized. For example, we're supposed to get a permit every time we do an attachment. If we want to modify an attachment, we have to do another

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permit. We're over lashing. They didn't like the idea that we would over lash to our existing attachment without notice or without a permit. That's all been litigated and determined in some of the Southern Company cases, both in the DC circuit and in the 11<sup>th</sup> circuit. Whatever it has been we've always had the 224 and the Commission's interpretations to guide us.

Now the '96 act did change that by having the requirement that they leased to us. Even though I'm not aware, except in one instance back in the '70s, that a utility actually denied access to someone that wanted to attach. That's because under the law, as we've argued it, even though I know Gulf Power will contest it and not concede it, the poles are an essential facility. The whole problem that generated the 1978 act was that the utilities had this essential facility, a monopoly set of poles, and were charging monopoly rent. Instead of permitting that, Congress said, no, we're going to have the Commission regulate those rents and make sure that cable operators can attach. We're not going to take property from the

utilities. They're going to get their reasonable profit. They're going to get all their costs.

That's how we came up with this cable formula, which at the bottom end would be incremental costs and at the top end has all the fully allocated costs, carrying charges, maintenance, in addition to the make-ready that we pay. Generally, the Commission would admit this, because we've done it. They always set the rent at the top end of the scale. where it's always been, not at the bottom end which is just the incremental cost of allowing an attachment. Well, we've had this dispute about what the rate should be and whether or not it should go higher because now they have to let us stay on the pole even though they've never really kicked us off. They said they terminated our agreements but nobody has ever been removed from the pole.

We still have a monopoly facility where there's not really a market for pole space. If other people could come in and set poles and you could have three, four, I don't know, five sets of poles going down a street, the local governments would go insane

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and then they would not allow that. In fact, we don't have the authority to condemn land to put up poles. That's something that generally the telephone company or the electric utilities have. So, we don't have a free market for pole space. If a utility knows that, well, we've got this and nobody else can duplicate it, they can charge whatever they want. If we really wanted to serve our customers, it wouldn't have to be a cost based rate. It could be whatever the market would bear, which would mean anything they wanted to charge.

So that's why we've had a problem with the change and approach of going from a formula based, cost based compensation for attachments to some sort of a market value base and why we have opposed it, why the Commission and the APCO review order rejected it and why we look at the Supreme Court precedent that we've mentioned in our alternate statement. Statement on the alternate cost methodology has never been accepted in a just compensation case. If you've got a monopoly product or any product that's being taken, you don't look at what you could have gotten in a free